

PEC

PECCANCY. *n. f.* [from *peccant*.] Bad quality.
Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wifem.*
PECCANT. *adj.* [peccant, Fr. *peccant*, Latin.]
1. Guilty; criminal.
From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they saw. *Milton.*
That such a peccant creature should disapprove and repent
of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right
reason could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*
2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly used in medical writers.
With laxatives preserve your body sound,
And purge the peccant humours that abound. *Dryden.*
Such as have the bile peccant or deficient are relieved by
bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. *Arbutnot.*
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unequal.
Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be
peccant in form or matter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
PECK. *n. f.* [from *pocca*, or perhaps from *pat*, a vessel. *Skinner.*
1. The fourth part of a bushel.
Burn our vessels, like a new
Seal'd peck or bushel, for being true. *Hudibras.*
To every hill of ashes, some put a peck of unlacked lime,
which they cover with the ashes till rain slacks the lime, and
then they spread them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
He drove about his turnips in a cart;
And from the same machine fold pecks of pease. *King.*
2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.
Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a peck;
It look'd like the great collar just
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*
To PECK. *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch.]
1. To strike with the beak as a bird.
2. To pick up food with the beak.
She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went pecking by his side. *Dryden.*
Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cicero
observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the
chickens pecked the grains of corn thrown them. *Addison.*
3. To strike with any pointed instrument.
With a pick-axe of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened
at the one end to peck, and flat headed at the other to drive
little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
4. To strike; to make blows.
Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our
church, which they are perpetually pecking and striking at
with the same malice. *South's Sermons.*
They will make head against a common enemy, whereas
mankind lie pecking at one another, till they are torn to
pieces. *L'Estrange.*
5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to
peck, to throw.
Get up o' th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the pales else. *Shakesp.*
PECKER. *n. f.* [from *peck*.]
1. One that pecks.
2. A kind of bird: as, the wood-pecker.
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*
PECKLED. *adj.* [corrupted from *speckled*.] Spotted; varied with
spots.
Some are peckled, some greenish. *Walton's Angler.*
PECTINAL. *n. f.* [from *peten*, Lat. a comb.]
There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as
plain and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have
their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*
PECTINATED. *adj.* [from *peten*.] Put one within another al-
ternately. This seems to be the meaning.
To fit cross leg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is ac-
counted bad. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PECTINATION. *n. f.* The state of being *pectinated*.
The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hiero-
glyphic of impediment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PECTORAL. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the
breast.
Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed,
and he was thereby relieved. *Wifeman.*
PECTORAL. *n. f.* [*pectoralis*, Lat. *pectoralis*, Fr.] A breast plate.
PECUATE. *n. f.* [*peculatus*, Latin; *peculat*, Fr.] Robbery.
PECULATION. *n. f.* of the publick; theft of publick money.
PECULATOR. [Latin.] Robber of the publick.
PECULIAR. *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculum*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr.]
1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with exclusion of others.
I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour
is peculiar to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself
is peculiar to the English, because the contrary may be found
in many Spanish, Italian and French productions. *Swift.*
2. Not common to other things.

PED

The only sacred hymns they are that christianity hath pecu-
liar unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of
thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the
Jews likewise. *Hosker, b. v. f. 39.*
Space and duration being ideas that have something very
abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one
with another may be of use for their illustration. *Lake.*
3. Particular; single. To join *most* with peculiar, though found
in *Dryden*, is improper.
One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invoc'd. *Milton.*
I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's most peculiar care. *Dryden.*
PECULIAR. *n. f.*
1. The property; the exclusive property.
By tincture or reflection, they augment
Their small peculiar. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Revenge is to absolutely the peculiar of heaven, that no
consideration whatever can empower even the best men to
assume the execution of it. *South's Sermons.*
2. Something abscinded from the ordinary jurisdiction.
Certain *peculiarities* there are, some appertaining to the digni-
ties of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew.*
PECULIARITY. *n. f.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; something
found only in one.
If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or
peculiarity of thinking, there would remain in his least suc-
cessful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him. *Swift.*
PECULIARLY. *adv.* [from *peculiar*.]
1. Particularly; singly.
That is peculiarly the effect of the sun's variation. *Woods.*
2. In a manner not common to others.
PECUNIARY. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. *pecuniaria*, Fr.]
1. Relating to money.
Their impostures delude not only unto pecuniary defrauda-
tions, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*
2. Consisting of money.
Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenuous na-
tures than a pecuniary mulct. *Bacon.*
The injured person might take a pecuniary mulct by way
of atonement. *Brown.*
PED. *n. f.*
1. A small packfaddle. A *ped* is much shorter than a pannel,
and is raised before and behind, and serves for small burdens.
A pannel and wanty, packfaddle and *ped*. *Tusser.*
2. A basket; a hamper.
A hark is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish. *Spens.*
PEDAGOGICAL. *adj.* [from *pedagogue*.] Suited or belonging
to a schoolmaster.
PEDAGOGUE. *n. f.* [*pedagogus*, Lat. *παιδαγωγός*; *παις*; and
ἄγωγ.] One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.
Few *pedagogues* but curle the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himself for mere despair
And poverty. *Dryden.*
To **PEDAGOGUE**. *v. a.* [*παιδαγωγέω*, from the noun.] To
teach with superciliousness.
This may confine their younger files,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's;
But never could be meant to tie
Authentic wits, like you and I. *Prior.*
PEDAGOGY. *n. f.* [*παιδαγωγία*.] The mastership; discipline.
In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch, as to
be above the pedagogy of Moses's rod] and the discipline of
types, God thought fit to display the substance without the
shadow. *South's Sermons.*
PEDAL. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Diſt.*
PEDALS. *n. f.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedalis*, Fr.] The large pipes
of an organ: so called because played upon and stop'd with
the foot. *Diſt.*
PEDANEUS. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Diſt.*
PEDANT. *n. f.* [*pedant*, French.]
1. A schoolmaster.
A pedant that keeps a school i' th' church. *Shakesp.*
The boy who fears has paid his entrance down
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*
2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly ostenta-
tious of his literature.
The pedant can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits
he is amorous of. *Glanville.*
The preface has so much of the pedant, and so little of the
conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over. *Addison.*
In learning let a nymph delight,
The pedant gets a mistress by't. *Swift.*
PEDANTIC. *adj.* [*pedantique*, Fr. from *pedant*.] Awk-
wardly ostentatious of learning.
Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues;
but for other sufficiencies *pedantic* enough. *Hayward.*
When we see any thing in an old fatyrist, that looks forced
and *pedantic*, we ought to consider how it appeared in the
time the poet writ. *Addison.*
The obscurity is brought over them by ignorance and age,
made yet more obscure by their *pedantic* elucidators. *Felton.*
A spirit

PEE

A spirit of contradiction is to *pedantic* and hateful, that a
man should watch against every instance of it. *Watts.*
We now believe the Copernican system; yet we shall still
use the popular terms of sun-rise and sun-set, and not intro-
duce a new *pedantic* description of them from the motion of
the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*
PEDANTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantic*.] With awkward
ostentation of literature.
The earl of Roscommon has excellently rendered it;
too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*; 'tis a faith like that,
which proceeds from superstition. *Dryden.*
PEDANTRY. *n. f.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward ostentation of
needless learning.
'Tis a practice that favours much of *pedantry*, a reserve of
puerility we have not shaken off from school. *Brown.*
Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*
Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may
be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, *non persuadebis, stimas*
perjugeris. *Addison's Freeholder.*
From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of
contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*
To **PEDDLE**. *v. n.* To be busy about trifles. *Amſt.* It is com-
monly written *piddle*: as, what *piddling* work is here.
PEDERERO. *n. f.* [*pedereros*, Spanish, from *pedras*, a stone with
which they charged it.] A small cannon managed by a
twivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.
PEDISTAL. *n. f.* [*pedestal*, Fr.] The lower member of a
pillar; the basis of a statue.
The poet bawls
And shakes the statues and the *pedestals*. *Dryden.*
In the centre of it was a grim idol; the forefront of the
pedestal was curiously embossed with a triumph. *Addison.*
So stiff, so mute! some statue you would swear
Stept from its *pedestal* to take the air. *Pope.*
PEDISTRIOUS. *adj.* [*pedestris*, Latin.] Not winged; going
on foot.
Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the po-
sition of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrian* animals. *Brown.*
PEDICLE. *n. f.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pediculus*, Fr.] The footstalk,
that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.
The caule of the holding green, is the cloſe and compact
substance of their leaves and *pedicles*. *Bacon.*
PEDICULAR. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculaire*, Fr.] Having
the pharynx or lousy distemper. *Amſworth.*
PEDIGREE. *n. f.* [*perre* and *degre*, Skinner.] Genealogy; li-
neage; account of descent.
I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it sufficeeth
me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*
You tell a *pedigree*
Of threeſcore and two years, a filly time. *Shakespeare.*
Alterations of surnames, which in former ages have been
very common, have obscured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that
it will be no little hard labour to deduce many of them. *Cam.*
To the old heroes hence was giv'n
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*
The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes,
with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation. *Atter.*
PEDIMENT. *n. f.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament
that crowns the ordonances, finishes the fronts of buildings,
and serves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches:
it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes makes the
arch of a circle. *Diſt.*
PEDLER. *n. f.* [a *petty dealer*; a contraction produced by fre-
quent use.] One who travels the country with small com-
modities.
All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a truſſe of trifles at his back;
As bells and babies and glaſſes in his packe. *Spenser.*
If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never
dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakespeare.*
He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and waſſals, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakespeare.*
Had fly Ulyſſes at the ſack
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler's* pack. *Cleaveland.*
A narrow education may beget among ſome of the clergy
in poſſeſſion ſuch contempt for all innovators, as merchants
have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*
Atlas was to exceeding ſtrong,
He bore the ſkies upon his back,
Juſt as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*
PEDLERY. *adj.* [from *pedler*.] Wares ſold by *pedlers*.
The ſufferings of thoſe of my rank are trifles in compari-
ſon of thoſe that thoſe who travel with fiſh, poultry, *pedlery*
ware to ſell. *Swift.*
PEDDLING. *adj.* Petty dealing; ſuch as *pedlers* have.
So ſlight a pleaſure I may part with, and find no miſs;
this *peddling* profit I may reſign, and 'twill be no breach in
my eſtate. *Decay of Piety.*
PEDOBAPTISM. *n. f.* [*παιδός* and *βάπτισμα*.] Infant baptiſm.
Diſt.
PEDOBAPTIST. *n. f.* [*παιδός* and *βαπτιστής*.] One that holds
or praſtiſes infant baptiſm.

PEE

To **PEEL**. *v. a.* [*pelers*, Fr. from *pellis*.]
1. To decorticate; to flay.
The ſkilful ſhepherd *peel'd* the certain wands, *Shakespeare.*
And ſtuck them up before the fullſome ewes.
2. [From *piller*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy
this ſhould be written *pill*.
Who once juſt and temp'rate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhauſted all
But luſt and rapine. *Milton's Paradise Regained.*
Lord-like at eaſe, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour;
Theſe, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden.*
PEEL. *n. f.* [*pellis*, Latin; *pelure*, French.] The ſkin or thin
rind of any thing.
PEEL. *n. f.* [*paille*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long
handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the
oven.
PEELER. *n. f.* [from *peel*.]
1. One who ſtrips or flays.
2. A robber; a plunderer.
Yet otes with her ſucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the maſter and worſe to ſome ground. *Tuſſer.*
As 'tis a *peeler* of land, ſow it upon lands that are rank.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
To **PEEP**. *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of
Skinner, who derives it from *ophellen*, Dutch, to lift up; and
of *Cajaubon*, who derives it from *ορνιθολογία*, a ſpy; perhaps it
may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, to cry as young birds:
when the chickens firſt broke the ſhell and cried; they were
ſaid to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expreſſed the
act of crying, was by miſtake applied to the act of appearing
that was at the ſame time: this is offered till ſomething better
may be found.]
1. To make the firſt appearance.
She her gay painted plumes diſordered,
Seeing at laſt herſelf from danger rid,
Peeps forth and ſoon renews her native pride. *Fa. Queen.*
Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unſtain'd ſhepherd. *Shakespeare.*
England and France might through their amity,
Breed him ſome prejudice; for from this league,
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
I can ſee his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
The tim'rous maiden-bloſſoms on each bough
Peep forth from their firſt bloſſoms; ſo that now
A thouſand ruddy hopes ſmild in each bud;
And flatter'd every greedy eye that ſtood. *Craſhaw.*
With words not hers, and more than human found,
She makes th' obedient ghoſts *peep* trembling through the
ground. *Roscommon.*
Earth, but not at once, her viſage rears,
And *peeps* upon the ſeas from upper grounds. *Dryden.*
Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flowers firſt *peep'd*, and trees did bloſſoms bear, }
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryden.*
Printing and letters had juſt *peep'd* abroad in the world;
and the reſtorers of learning wrote very eagerly againſt one
another. *Atterbury.*
Though but the very white end of the ſprout *peep* out in
the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find
the ſprout of a greater largeneſs. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
And the firſt clouds and mountains ſeem the laſt;
But thoſe attain'd, we tremble to ſurvey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;
Th' increaſing proſpect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps ariſe. *Pope.*
Moſt ſouls but *peep* out once an age,
Dull ſullen priſ'ners in the body's cage. *Pope.*
2. To look ſlily, cloſely or curiouſly; to look through any
crevice.
Who is the ſame, which at my window *peeps*. *Spenser.*
Come thick night!
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Nature hath fram'd ſtrange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakespeare.*
A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Ecclus. xxi. 23.*
The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and ſhade,
Like lattice-windows give the ſpy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*
All doors are ſhut, no ſervant *peeps* abroad,
While others outward went on quick diſpatch. *Dryden.*
The